

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. IV

CHARLOTTE, N. C., SEPTEMBER 26, 1912

NUMBER 4

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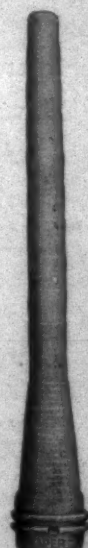
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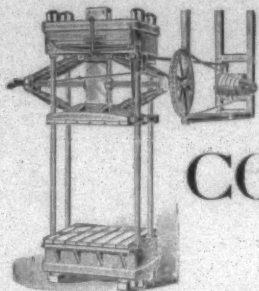
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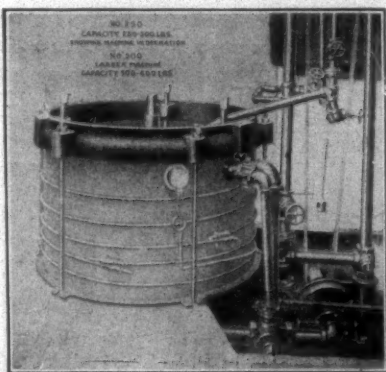
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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 4

CHARLOTTE, N. C., SEPTEMBER 26, 1912

NUMBER 4

## Comparison of Cloth Manufacturing Costs in 1891 and 1911

Contributed Exclusively to Southern Textile Bulletin by W. A. Graham Clark

**I**N 1891 the Department of Labor made an extensive investigation into the cost of manufacture of various goods in this country and abroad and the results were published in the Seventh Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor in 1892. This report showed in detail the manufacturing costs of 582 cotton cloths for which particulars were stated.

In 1911 the Tariff Board made a careful and exhaustive investigation into cotton cloth costs and 1912 published a report which ranks as the greatest compendium of cotton mill data ever gotten together in one work. This report showed in detail the manufacturing costs of 1,268 cotton cloths for which particulars are stated.

The mass of data published in these two reports affords an unexcelled opportunity for measuring the increase or decrease in manufacturing costs. From many of the cloth particulars published we can obtain a relative comparison but we find eight cloths that are almost precisely similar in both reports and these afford a basis for direct comparison.

In the following table we show in contrast the manufacturing costs on these cloths as found in various American mills in 1891 and 1911. "Labor" as shown means productive labor; while "Expenses" include salaries, supplies, repairs, fuel, taxes, insurance, and miscellaneous expense. As depreciation was not shown for 1891 cloths it has been omitted from the 1911 cloths so as to have a correct comparison. Interest has been excluded in both cases as not being a legitimate item in figuring costs of manufacture. The comparison has not been extended to include the raw material as this fluctuates from day to day. The contrasting costs of productive labor and of expenses on these cloths in 1891 and 1911 show as follows:

### COTTON CLOTH CONVERSION COSTS IN 1891 AND 1911

CLOTH INVESTIGATION	Sample No.	Mill No.	CLOTH PARTICULARS					Conversion Costs per lb.	
			Width Inches	Yards Per Lb.	Ends Per Inch	Yarn Counts		Labor	Expenses
						Warp	Filling		
(1) Gray Sheeting:									
Dept. Labor, 1891	516	90	36	3.00	48x46	12½	13½	\$0.0295	\$0.0166
	370	45	36	3.00	48x46	12½	13½	.0301	.0206
	373	62	36	3.00	48x48	13	15	.0245	.0139
	369	44	36	3.00	48x48	14	14	.0304	.0154
	304	68	36	3.00	48x48	13	13	.0343	.0154
	372	52	36	3.00	48x48	13	13½	.0381	.0261
Tariff Board, 1911	5	22	36	3.00	48x48	12	12	.0436	.0229
	5	33	36	3.00	48x48	12¼	13½	.0270	.0167
	5	26	36	3.00	48x48	12¼	15	.0257	.0217
	5	62	36	3.00	48x48	12	16½	.0218	.0180
	5	30	36	3.00	48x46	12	13	.0440	.0273
	5	41	36	3.00	48x46	12	14	.0267	.0174
(2) Gray Sheeting:									
Dept. Labor, 1891	337	64	36	4.00	58x58	21	23	.0688	.0371
	333	48	36	4.00	56x60	20	24	.0398	.0177
	329	23	36	4.00	56x58	21	22	.0562	.0220
Tariff Board, 1911	6	11	36	4.00	56x60	21	23	.0385	.0252
	6	33	36	4.00	56x60	21	24	.0354	.0223
	6	23	36	4.00	56x60	21	26	.0352	.0220
(3) Gray Sheeting:									
Dept. Labor, 1891	529	26	40	3.20	84x92	28	33	.0766	.0263
Tariff Board, 1911	13	53	40	3.20	83x92	28	33	.0784	.0563
(4) Brown Drills:									
Dept. Labor, 1891	73	22	29	2.85	69x48	13½	13½	.0292	.0068
	96	27	30	2.82	70x48	12¾	13¾	.0331	.0133
	94	65	30	2.86	69x48	12¾	14	.0412	.0199
	99	47	30½	2.86	70x48	13	16½	.0305	.0209

Tariff Board, 1911	7	47	29	2.81	72x48	13½	14½	.0341	.0165
	7	26	29	2.85	72x48	13½	13½	.0257	.0217
	7	62	30	2.85	70x48	12	16	.0229	.0189
	7	30	30½	2.85	70x48	13	16	.0403	.0249

#### 5) Print Cloth:

Dept. Labor, 1891	226	34	28	7.00	64x64	28½	38½	.0709	.0229
	220	16	28	7.00	64x64	28	36	.0647	.0237
	221	2	28	7.00	64x64	28	36	.0779	.0144
	222	15	28	7.00	64x64	28	36	.0684	.0214
	224	17	28	7.00	64x64	28	36	.0610	.0212
	225	48	28	7.00	64x64	28	36	.0695	.0270
Tariff Board, 1911	43	36	28	7.00	64x64	28	40	.0585	.0341

#### 6) Print Cloth:

Dept. Labor, 1891	243	2	38	5.16	64x64	28	36	.0779	.0144
	389	16	38½	5.15	64x64	28	37	.0683	.0222
	390	6	38½	5.14	64x64	28½	39½	.0849	.0356
Tariff Board, 1911	15	8	38½	5.15	64x64	30	38	.0384	.0315
	15	14	38½	5.15	64x64	29½	40½	.0395	.0391
	15	39	38½	5.15	64x64	30	42	.0611	.0300
	15	41	38½	5.17	64x60	28	36	.0564	.0356

#### 7) Sateen:

Dept. Labor, 1891	266	88	40	5.56	96x136	40	45	.1143	.0386
Tariff Board, 1911	70	49	39	3.75	96x132	36	50	.0950	.0450

#### 8) Denim:

Dept. Labor, 1891	38	79	28	2.50	78x42	11	10	.0653	.0503
	39	47	30	2.51	70x36	16	16	.0755	.0235
Tariff Board, 1911	78	6	28	2.45	72x38	10½	12	.0299	.0383
	78	53	28	2.20	76x46	8	14	.0498	.0217
	78	56	28	2.00	76x35	8	9½	.0277	.0346

Cotton Cloth	Year	Mills		Conversion	
		Averaged	Labor	Expenses	Cost
36-inch, 3-yard sheeting ..	1891	6	\$0.0323	\$0.0178	\$0.0501
	1911	6	.0281-	.0207*	.0488-
36-inch, 4-yard sheeting ..	1891	3	.0549	.0256	.0805
	1911	3	.0364-	.0232-	.0596-
49-inch, 3.20-yard sheeting	1891	1	.0766	.0263	.1029
	1911	1	.0784*	.0563*	.1347*
30-inch, 2.85-yard drill ....	1891	4	.0235	.0152	.0487
	1911	4	.0308-	.0205*	.0513*
28-inch, 7-yard print cloth..	1891	6	.0687	.0218	.0905
	1911	1	.0585-	.0341*	.0926*
38½-in., 5-15-yd print cloth	1891	3	.0770	.0240	.1010
	1911	4	.0488-	.0341*	.0829-
36-inch, 3.75-yd. dyed sateen	1891	1	.1143	.0386	.1529
	1911	1	.0950-	.0450*	.1400-
28-inch, 2.50-yard denim ...	1891	2	.0704	.0370	.1074
	1911	3	.0358-	.0315-	.0673-

NOTE—Decreased cost shown by -, increased cost by \*.

From the above arithmetical averages, taken in connection with the figures shown for the individual cloth costs, it is seen that there is much variation in some cases between different mills but there is no mistaking the general results of the contrast. The comparison brings out clearly two facts: 1st. In spite of higher wages the labor cost per pound has decreased in the last twenty years due to improved machinery, improved organization, and a higher level of skill among the workers; and 2nd. Expense, especially supplies, repairs, and salaries, have increased due to the general higher level of prices.

The report of the Tariff Board clearly showed that the higher cost of manufacture of yarn in this country, as compared with the English, was due more largely to higher expenses than to higher wages. So in contrast in the costs of cloth manufacture today with those twenty years ago we find again that the question is more one of expenses than of wages.



## International Tariff Relations

S. G. McLendon before National Association of Cotton Manufacturers

(Continued from last week)

The fact that a pound of American wool, worked up by American capital and American labor into a woolen blanket would have to pay an import duty of \$7.62, if communicated to the American wool grower, would not be calculated to stimulate his desire to see the American market for blankets thrown open without restriction to the French manufacturers. When the American wheat grower is told that while the United States only charges France an import duty of 25 cents per bushel for selling French wheat on the American market, France in return charges 37 cents per bushel for the privilege of selling a bushel of American wheat in France, he is not likely to become enthusiastic in a demand for a reduction of duty on any article manufactured in America, the manufacturer of which buys American wheat, in order that the French manufacturer could put the American manufacturer out of business, and thereby render him unable to buy American grown wheat.

The list of articles in the French tariff, whose duties are so high as to prohibit the sale of those American articles in the market of France, could be greatly increased but it would be unnecessary. France under protection, by reason of protection, or in spite of protection, has become the greatest money lending nation in the world. The advanced statesmanship of every growing country, giving profound and accurate study to the problems of commerce, and to international tariff adjustments, has everywhere and with increasing force, abandoned the tariff-for-revenue-only doctrine, and has established the protective principle. Thirty years ago Sweden bought all of its sugar, today it produces all of its sugar. That country having lands suitable for the growth of the sugar beet, thirty years ago imposed a protective tariff on sugar, and its duty on sugar today is 1.82 cents per pound. The effect of that policy has been to turn a large amount of Swedish labor, and large sums of Swedish capital, into the cultivation of the sugar beet, and into the manufacture of beet sugar. The Swedish farmer is protected from a destruction of his industry by the foreigner, through this tariff of 1.82 cents per pound. The sugar industry of Sweden is the absolute product and creation of a protective policy, and yet the price of sugar in Sweden is controlled, not by the tariff, but is controlled on the international sugar market. Brazil a few years ago produced no rice. That country had vast areas suitable to the culture of rice, and was the buyer and consumer of 2,000,000 bags of foreign rice per annum. To encourage and protect the culture of rice, Brazil imposed an import duty of 3 cents per pound on foreign rice. The result is, that today, Brazil imports practically no rice whatever, but Brazilian capital and Brazilian la-

bor produce all the rice needed in that republic. Brazil now keeps this money at home.

Japan, only 15 per cent of whose soil is arable, imposes a protective tariff on rice, and yet it might buy rice at a lower price than it could produce it, from British India, Siam and China. The Japanese duty on rice was advanced 50 per cent in 1911 for protective and not for revenue purposes. Cheaper rice might destroy his business and then the Japanese rice grower would be unable to buy even cheap rice; hence, his government protects him with a tariff.

The Republic of Brazil charges an import duty of 7.25 cents per pound on raw cotton, which is purely a protective duty, and this is done to encourage cotton culture in Brazil. That republic imposes correspondingly high import duties on manufactures of cotton, and this is done to encourage the manufacture of cotton in Brazil, and to create a home buyer for a home product.

The writer has for several years made a study of the changing lights and shadows on this great economic problem of international commerce, as affected by international tariff relations. Every progressive country in the world is almost daily making its tariff regulations more and more protective, and more and more scientifically protective, keeping in view the subject of revenue to be derived from those articles which it cannot produce, and applying protection both to the raw commodities and to the manufactured article, according as the country had the one or both to protect. The dead and non-progressive countries of the world, on the other hand, adhere to the principle of a tariff for revenue only. In China the maximum tariff is 5 per cent. In Egypt it is 8 per cent. In British India it is 5 per cent, and in Siam 3 per cent ad valorem.

Turn to the other countries of the world, and their tariffs are constantly increasing in the number of articles made dutiable and constantly increasing the application of accurate and scientific knowledge in working out tariff schedules. It is often said, and almost universally believed, that the tariff is the father of the trust. This is not true. The trust is the direct offspring of unrestricted competition. Coffee, which pays no duty in the United States, the largest consumer of coffee, is said to be controlled by a trust, and yet the United States has admitted coffee free of duty for forty years. Government cannot control prices, but it can restrain and regulate that competition whose sole object is the destruction of competition. The pitiable helplessness of small capital is the meat on which this Caesar has fed. When a trust grows strong enough to dictate the price at which it will buy and the price at which it will sell, assailing it with so-called tariff revision downward, is simply pelting the trust with paper wads. In all

the trials which have been held in the United States, where persons or corporations have been prosecuted for a violation of the anti-trust laws, the question of the power of the trust as based upon the tariff has never once been touched. It is the power of combination on the one hand and the defencelessness and unprotected position of the individual on the other and not the tariff, which are destroying the small and adding power to the strong. The evils are great. The consumers are mad. Their advisers are many. We are old that in the multitude of counsel there is wisdom, but we are also told that there are those who darken counsel by words without knowledge. The remedy is, to protect both agriculturalist and manufacturer against the foreigner by intelligently and wisely constructed protective tariffs, and to disarm the trust by legislation that will re-establish fair trade. The fair trader needs protection on two sides. On one side he needs protection from the foreigner. On the other side he needs protection from the little trust and from the big trust. The big trust is only the survivor, following in the wake of a large number of preceding smaller trusts. Under laws that would provide for fair trade, neither the big trust nor the little trust could thrive by extermination and subsequent extortion. Such laws could be enacted, as would insure fair trade, and only by such laws can the power of the trust be destroyed. So far as the tariff is concerned, this ought to be regulated only after a thorough, comprehensive and scientific investigation, and after the law making power of the country shall have been placed in possession of full information as to our international tariff relations. The trust question should be considered separate and apart from the tariff question, because when the trust becomes strong enough to make prices, it becomes strong enough in making prices to ignore tariffs, and to make prices, tariff or no tariff. This is illustrated in the case of coffee. Internal commercial peace will be established and socialism checked when Congress creates for each state a Court of Fair Trade. That court ought to be established in every state and should proceed substantially in the following ways: Whenever any person, firm, company or corporation engaged in interstate commerce or in buying and selling any article or commodity which is dealt in, in interstate commerce, shall believe that his or its business is restricted or damaged by unfair competition, said person, firm, company or corporation should have the right to invoke the aid of the Court of Fair Trade. Such person, firm or corporation should file with this Court a petition in writing, duly sworn to, setting out all the facts necessary to make out a prima facie case of unfair trade. This petition should be served upon the party com-

plained against, and the Court should fix a day for a hearing and a place convenient and accessible. At the hearing, both sides should be fully heard in person, or by counsel, or by agent. Said Court should be required to ascertain the following facts:

First: Does the invading competitor enjoy the benefits of any law, or the benefits of membership in any association or combination not enjoyed by complainant?

Second: Would complainant's business be unfairly restricted or damaged by a continuance of the competition complained of?

Third: Would the business of complainant be destroyed by continuance of such competition?

Fourth: Would a monopoly, either local or general, be created, promoted or extended by a continuance of the business of the invading competitor?

The law should provide for the fullest and freest hearing, and should the Court find conditions of unfair trade to exist, or should find that monopoly would result, with the consequent power to advance prices arbitrarily, the court should frame such judgment in the premises, as would guarantee free trade, uninterfered with by competition which would result in monopoly and higher prices.

International tariff relations, and their adjustment are commanding the attention of the highest legal, banking and commercial talent of the world. This great economic problem of international commerce is everywhere studied and acted upon with more deliberation and more accurate knowledge than in the United States. Business with us is made a pig skin bag on a political office-seeking gridiron. It is sometimes said that the tariff question ought to be settled and then let alone. It would be just as easy to enforce a law providing that there should be no more storms on land or sea. Or to enforce a law prohibiting any further religious controversy. Commerce is war, the world over. Its purpose is the acquisition of trade and riches, and until the world can come to a common agreement, there will always be commercial warfare. The world has never known but one man whose philosophy was a sure remedy for every discord and He was born at Bethlehem. So long as success, material success, financial success, is the goal of human ambition, just so long will mankind, singly and en masse, be engaged in struggle.

The tariff question will be on open one until the end of time. The wise regulation of the tariff depends upon methods which have not yet been adopted in this country. When such methods are adopted, they will involve a separation of the tariff question from the trust question, and a treatment of each upon the highest lines of unimpassioned, resolute and patriotic purpose.



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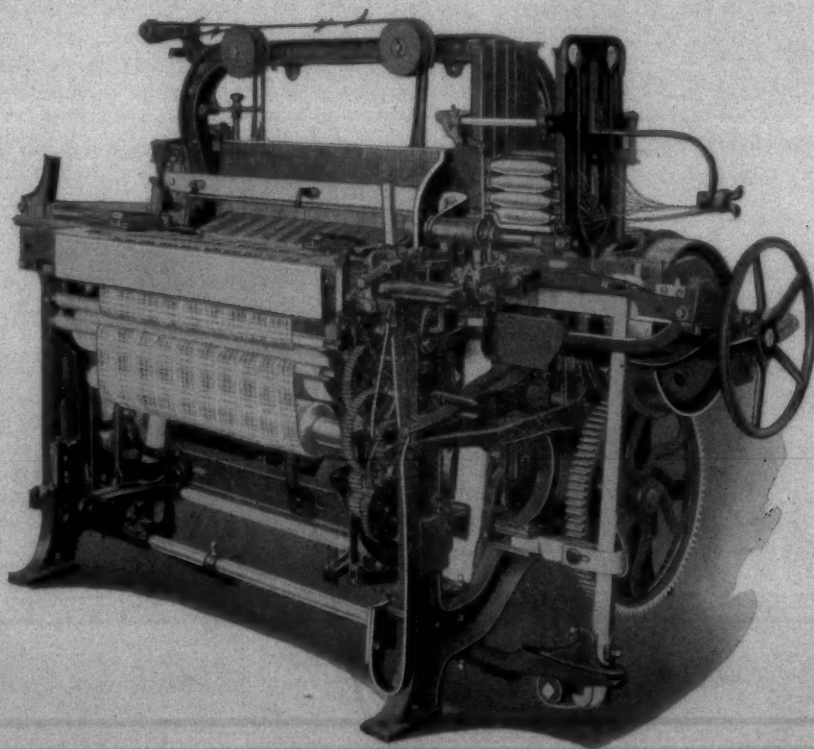
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## Lithographic Process of Calico Printing

J. A. J. Hayes before National Association of Cotton Manufacturers

FOR generations calico printing has been carried on in this and other countries by what is known as block printing or hand stamping, and, of late years principally by the mechanical use of copper rollers. The former is very expensive and consequently limited in scope. The latter is the prime factor in the trade as the commercial proposition. In both instances, aniline alizarine and allied water colors are employed.

There have been no changes in the mechanical process worthy of the name for generations, and it has become an axiom that it is only possible to print calico continuously from engraved copper rollers, using aniline and allied colors. This axiom has always been encouraged by the results of numerous attempts to print calico by other processes — attempts which have invariably failed as commercial propositions.

It has, however, been possible, for many years, for lithographers to print small bits of calico, bit by bit, and each color separately, on lithographic machines, using colors based on oil; but the cost of production and the inability to print from the piece continuously prevented any development of the idea, beyond the use of this process for small fancy objects, such as small handkerchiefs, covers for chocolate boxes, and the like.

It was also found that these colors were far more permanent under exposure to light than aniline and other colors, but were inclined to be hard and cakey on the material.

It was realized by many that a possible means of obtaining faster colors lay here, and many attempts were made to produce a machine which would print calico continuously by rollers from the piece, in all colors at once, by the lithographic process; but it has always been found impossible to do so.

About ten years ago, a company was formed at Radcliffe, Lancashire, to exploit a French patent to print calico lithographically from the piece, by metal plates, each color being produced separately. While that company again demonstrated the adaptability of lithographic printing upon calico, and the greater fastness to light of the colors based on oil, it was found impossible to compete, owing to the excessive cost of this particular process and the insignificant production obtainable by the mechanical methods used.

The writer was, however, still convinced that it must be possible to produce a calico printing machine which would print continuously and in all colors at once on materials coming from the reel, by lithography, from rollers; and he started three or four years ago to work out this problem.

During this period he devoted his attention, not only to the machinery necessary, which resulted in the various patented machines em-

ployed in his process, but also made a close study of the chemical side; as a result of which a very wide range of color formulae have been obtained, which give highly satisfactory results in printing.

About £50,000 has been spent by himself, his partner and their associates in developing the idea, and today the Hayes (Universal) Printing Machinery, Ltd., have, at Letchworth, a completely established industry for producing printed calicos by lithography, which has made a revolution in calico printing. This has necessitated the invention of many machines and appliances, in addition to the actual printing machines, and all these machines are patented, the main patents having been granted between 1907 and 1912 in twenty countries, including Great Britain, Germany and the United States of America.

The new printing machines usually print in all colors at once from metal rollers, at a speed of sixty yards a minute, and can exceed this speed; and the construction of these machines allows a change of colors and designs in a four color machine to be made in a fraction of the time required in ordinary calico printing. It will, therefore, be easily understood that these new printing machines have a considerably greater production than is possible in ordinary calico printing. These new printing machines require far less power than ordinary calico printing machines, and there is not any drying arrangement on or behind the machines, as the colors do not require heat to prevent their marking off or smearing.

In most cases, after printing by the lithographic process, the calico is merely hung and then finished. In rare instances, the printed cloth is passed through a simple bath before finishing, so that all the after processes necessary to fix or to develop aniline and allied aging is dispensed with; thereby saving the cost of both steam and labor attending thereto.

As a consequence of these great savings, the coal bill is reduced to a fraction of what is required by ordinary calico printing.

As the oil color has a natural affinity for cotton, it is not necessary to mordant the calico before printing, and the preparation of cloth, as in the old process is omitted.

The fine art of color mixing, together with its requisite skill and expensive labor, are dispensed with, and the necessary thickenings used in the old processes are no longer required.

The enormous saving in cost of production due to the omission of these several processes and to the greater production can be readily grasped.

The cost of colors is, in most styles, considerably less than that of aniline and allied colors, in some cases the same, and in a few styles somewhat more, although the writer expects to reduce the latter to the same cost. It will be

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understood, however, that the ordinary process could not compete with this new process, even if the colors in the new process should cost over twice the cost of aniline and allied colors. The remarkable fact of the oil colors costing so little is due to the method of their application by the lithographic process, there being practically no waste of color. Any color left in the color box is put away for use again to be utilized at any period afterwards. Where buckets of color are used in the ordinary process, only quite small tins are required in this lithographic process. This is due to the penetrative power of an oil medium, and the fact that every atom of color put on the calico remains there and that none of it is removed from the fabric.

The process is so much cleaner throughout than ordinary calico printing, that the chances of damages and rejects are reduced to a minimum. There are no doctors used on the machine.

The colors improve with age, and with rare exceptions, are quite fast to light, and have stood exposure to all weathers, during the hottest season, for four consecutive weeks, on roofs of houses in East and Central Africa. The colors, with rare exceptions, are fast to all ordinary washing, ironing, etc., and many resist soda.

The past difficulty, that these oil colors become hard and cakey on calico, has been completely overcome, and they are now as soft on calico as any other dyestuffs.

One of the most interesting developments is the absence of engraving. The designs are usually merely lithographically drawn on keyplates which are stored and kept, and when needed for use are transferred by a very simple new machine to the rollers and a perfect register obtained. The life of these designs is much greater than that of the designs on engraved copper rollers and long runs are accomplished.

After printing, the designs are at once merely washed off with acid instead of being turned off in a lathe, and it is a usual course to print from these same rollers the same day in other designs, owing to the rapidity and cheapness of washing off old designs and transferring new designs. When repeat orders come, the keyplate is taken out and the design is transferred again rapidly and at small cost, as often as required, upon the rollers. Hence the risk of sampling new designs by the lithographic process is very small, as it requires only a fraction of the expense in ordinary calico printing. There is no loss of metal in washing off designs, and hundreds of designs can be transferred one after the other upon the same roller, whose life is almost unlimited. In this process the rollers are made in standard sizes, and are secured to a fixed mandril. Their weight is thereby much reduced and greater facilities are obtained in changing the printing machines from one design to another, obviating the present sys-

tem of using loose copper shells and mandrils and accomplishing great saving both of time and money. As a natural result, fewer rollers are needed, infinitely less capital is locked up in printing rollers, and there is no depreciation of metal to write off annually. This fact alone, irrespective of all the other advantages, is sufficient to make this new process a revolution of calico printing, the cost and time of lithographically drawing being a fraction of the cost and time of engraving a copper roller.

The new process produces excellent printing, clean and with sharp outlines, and the oil color tends to strengthen the calico instead of weakening it, as is the case with aniline and allied colors. Moreover, in printing with copper rollers and aniline colors, owing to the great pressure necessary between the printing roller and bowl, and the many processes after printing, there is considerable punishment and drag upon the cloth. This undesirable feature is entirely eliminated by the new process, owing to the pressure necessary for printing being very light, and to the fact that the cloth is not subjected to these after processes referred to.

Further, whereas aniline and allied colors tend to gradually disappear from the calico during the life of the material, the oil color has a constant tendency to grip the fibre of the cotton more and more and to soak into it, and actually fabric.

#### Cotton Manufacturing in Germany.

The general situation of the cotton industry during the past semester was satisfactory. The spinners were able to dispose of these products and now have large orders on hand. The profits of the spinners of East Indian cotton was seriously influenced by the high prices of the raw material. The weavers and printers of most lines of cotton goods were kept busy filling orders. Scarcity of labor, as in other German industries, is being felt. The outlook depends greatly upon the prices of raw cotton, but it is thought, if no abnormal changes take place, the prospects for the coming months are bright.—Consular Reports.

#### Short of Men.

Two Irishmen died, so the story ran. One went to heaven and the other didn't. Mike called down to Pat.

"What ar ye doin', Pat?"

"Shovelin' coal."

"Ar ye workin' hard?"

"Not very. We has shifts an' work only three hours per day. What ar ye doin' up there in hivin'?"

"Oi'm sweepin' the golden stairs."

"Ar ye workin' hard?"

"Yis. Oi hov to worrk eighteen hours a day. We're short of men up here!"—Exchange.

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# Report on Cotton Tare

A very interesting report on cotton tare was recently submitted to President Taft by Luther Conant, Jr., Commissioner of Corporations. The Charlotte Observer has the following to say in regard to the report:

**T**HE report is based upon an extensive investigation of cotton tare, the allowance for bagging and ties, enclosing a bale of cotton in order to ascertain the net weight, which was undertaken on complaint that American cotton producers were subjected to serious loss because of excessive deductions for tare under the regulations of leading European markets. The producer does not ordinarily suffer under these rules, according to the commissioner, because of the active competition among merchants in the purchase of cotton from the farmer for export. The existence of competition and its remedial effect, however, he points out, cannot always be relied upon, and it is impossible to escape the conclusion that the producer may be injured and sometimes is.

The tare rule, the expert declares, complicate price calculations with an unnecessary element of chance and involve economic waste because of the use of excessive bagging. If this waste does not injure the producer, or merchant or spinner, it must impose an unnecessary burden upon the consumer of cotton goods, says the report. Commissioner Conant declares that immediate action should be taken to remedy the evils and offers suggestions for temporary and ultimate permanent relief.

The American producer sells his cotton gross weight and as a rule according to the report, believes that he makes a big profit on tare by receiving the same price for bagging that he obtains for cotton. This is untrue, the report says, as the evidence demonstrates that the buyer of cotton takes the tare into consideration in fixing the price he offers.

Cotton for export on the other hand is sold net weight. It is in this connection that complication and uncertainty are injected into cotton sales. The American export-

er, by the terms of his invoice contract with the foreign buyer, must compute the net weight of his cotton by deducting 6 per cent from the gross weight. The average bale of cotton, weighing 500 pounds gross contains about 478 pounds of cotton and 22 pounds of tare as it comes from the producer to the exporter. A deduction of 6 per cent under the foreign tare rules, from a gross weight of 500 pounds, however, would leave only 470 pounds net or 8 pounds less than the actual weight of the net cotton in the bale. In addition to that discrepancy, the report points out, the situation is further complicated by the fact that when the cotton reaches its destination, the foreign buyer, under the contract with the American exporter, has the right to demand an actual test for tare. In this test, the rules fix a maximum for tare of only about 5.3 per cent of 6 1-2 pounds on a bale of 500 pounds. This is a discrepancy of 3 1-2 pounds as compared with the 30-pound invoice deduction and the foreign buyer calls upon the exporter to make good that amount.

## Faces Serious Problem.

The American exporter, under these circumstances, according to the report, faces a serious problem to avoid conducting business at a loss. Some cotton merchants Mr. Conant says, argue that these facts are thoroughly understood by the trade and are adjusted in the price which the exporter asks for his cotton. The commissioner does not entirely agree with this view and says that the practical result of the rules has been that the exporter adds unnecessary tare to his cotton.

"The exporter," he says, "naturally adds tare up to the amount allowed by the rules (roughly 2 1-2 pounds). He does this by 'patching' that is placing strips of bagging on the bale. A small part of such patching is usually necessary to cover sample holes. However, since the exporter in making out his invoice must deduct 6 per cent, he frequently goes further and adds tare up to at least 6 per cent of the total weight of the bales; some times he adds even more.

"Obviously, if the exporter makes

a complete readjustment in the price, and also adjusts by adding tare, he makes a profit on such added tare. If, however, complete adjustment is not made in the price, this addition of tare becomes simply a means of protection against loss, although in the trade it is usually spoken of as a profit on patching.

"Granting that the price of cotton is in no way affected by the 6 per cent rule, it is nevertheless highly objectionable. It results in changing the gross weight of the bale and this introduces an avoidable element of chance, both as to the actual weight of cotton to be paid for and as to price."

As a result of this 6 per cent rule, the commissioner estimates that at least 50 per cent of American importations of cotton are over-tared and that an insignificant proportion of the remainder is under-tared. It is this use of unnecessary tare, says the report, that injects uncertainty and possible fraud into the cotton business.

"This uncertainty," adds the report, "strikes at the basic factor of every transaction, namely, the amount of the commodity actually sold. It in effect establishes a false standard of weights with the inevitable unfortunate consequences of such a condition. It thus gives an advantage to a skill-class of specialists who best understand the complicated details of the business, with a corresponding disadvantage to the less expert. It is not sufficient to say that the competition among these skilled classes often forces them to turn over the benefit of this false measure to the producer. It is not seriously contended that this is always so, and there is thus ever present the open door to fraud. There is always the invitation to cotton merchants to adopt improper practices, and there is thus enticed into the trade a class of men who bring discredit upon honest merchants. This is not only theoretically so, but it is actually so. Buyers of cotton both in this country and abroad are constantly finding themselves involved in transactions where shippers have taken advantage of these opportunities to defraud."

The ideal remedy for all these evils, Mr. Conant concludes, is the standardization of tare to be put on a bale of cotton by making it a definite or readily ascertainable amount, so that the net weight may be determined without controversy or test. The present careless and irregular methods of covering cotton, if the evils are allowed to go uncorrected, he declares, seem likely to invite legislation.

Pending the adoption of a thorough remedy, the commissioner believes substantial benefits will accrue by modifying the 6 per cent contract so as to provide for a deduction of 5 per cent or some other percentage more accurately representing the amount of covering necessary to protect the cotton. The requirements of the contract, he says, should certainly be identical with the allowance established by the rules under an actual test.

There would be a great saving the report says, if the cotton could be compressed at the gin. Under the present practice the staple is pressed at the gin and later compressed to greater density at numerous establishments scattered over the cotton belt. Compressing at the gin, he says, would encounter opposition from the owners of compresses because it would destroy their business. Furthermore, he adds, it would be impractical at this time because it would require a capital outlay of at least \$100,000,000 to equip gins with compresses. Nevertheless, he believes, this is an ultimate ideal condition to which the cotton trade must look forward.

## To Develop Power Plant.

The Cedar Falls (S. C.) Light and Power Co. will improve and enlarge their hydro-electric plant at Fork Shoals. They are constructing a concrete and masonry dam to replace the old wooden dam. The new dam, which is about one-third completed, will be 200 feet long by 15 feet high. The power station will be enlarged from 200 to 600 horse-power. They will furnish electricity to the Katrine Manufacturing Co., at Fork Shoals, to Fountain Inn, Simpsonville and other places.

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## DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

### Concerning the Mule.

Editor:

The enclosed clipping will explain itself:

"The heat from the mule in the spinning frame, which had become red hot, was so intense that it caused nearly all the sprinklers in the mill to begin working."

Will you be so kind as to have some expert explain to my overseer of spinning (as it is a huckleberry above my persimmon) where he can find the mule in his spinning frame? And do the Lowell people build them that way? And when they are built with a mule inside, what color is the mule? Do they use a home raised mule, or is he Kentucky bred. We have searched thoroughly over our spinning frames, but as yet we have not been able to discover this noted animal. Any information will be highly appreciated.

W. J. McD.

### Southern Railway Directory.

The land and industrial department of the Southern Railway has just issued the 1912 edition of the Southern Railway textile directory, giving a list of all the cotton, woolen, knitting and other textile mills along the Southern Railway; Mobile & Ohio Railroad, Georgia, Southern & Florida Railway, the Virginia & Southwestern Railway and Southern Railway in Mississippi. The directory shows a total of 782 mills in operation at the beginning of this year, 198,042 looms and 8,749,680 spindles. There were 614 cotton mills, 145 knitting mills and 38 woolen mills. By States the cotton mills and their equipment were as follows:

Alabama, 44 mills, 11,745 looms, 570,955 spindles; Georgia, 94 mills, 29,614 looms, 1,295,380 spindles; Indiana, 3 mills, 1,864 looms, 69,020 spindles; Kentucky, 3 mills, 32,496 spindles; Mississippi, 7 mills, 964 looms, 44,126 spindles; Missouri, 2 mills, 722 looms, 31,175 spindles; North Carolina, 249 mills, 44,853 looms, 2,324,575 spindles; South Carolina, 162 mills, 91,802 looms, 3,632,472 spindles; Tennessee, 17 mills, 1,318 looms, 153,672 spindles; Virginia, 19 mills, 9,509 looms, 335,600 spindles.

### Ring Spinning at Variable Speed.

Some few years have now elapsed since the system of electrically driving ring frames at continuously varying speed was introduced by Messrs. Brown, Boveri & Co., Ltd., and it is interesting to note that this system has made great progress both on the Continent and elsewhere.

In many of the Continental textile centres the individual electric drive is fast becoming the rule rather than the exception, while in Brazil, where the textile industry is at

present experiencing a remarkable development, the majority of the new spinning mills are being equipped with electrically-driven ring frames with automatic speed regulation. Messrs. Brown, Boveri & Co. inform us that, in addition to orders for equipments for new frames, they have recently received a considerable number of orders for motors for driving existing frames which hitherto have been belt driven. It would seem, therefore, that the results obtained during the past few years with the system of driving referred to have been sufficiently favorable to convince mill owners that the capital cost of the motors is soon repaid by the increased production of yarn which is obtained, and that it is therefore worth their while to adopt electric driving for their existing frames.

The Comapnia Progresso Industrial do Brazil, who are the owners of the "Bangu" mill, installed some two years ago thirty-nine new ring spinning frames direct driven by means of Brown-Boveri variable-speed motors. The company have also a large number of belt-driven frames, and hence they are in an exceptionally good position for comparing the production obtained with the two systems of driving. In the annual financial report issued by the company this year, it is stated that when spinning No. 34's yarn on similar frames driven on these two systems—the same bobbins being employed in both cases, it was found that on the belt-driven frames the bobbins were filled 15 times per week, while on the electrically-driven frames they were filled 17 1-2 times per week. This corresponds to an increase of production with automatic speed regulation of about 16 1-2 per cent, which, it will be agreed, is extremely satisfactory. — Textile Recorder of Manchester, England.

### Octagon Built Warper Beams.

I notice an article in another textile publication by T. M. McEntire, of Gastonia, N. C., inviting discussion of the octagon built warper beams. If Mr. McEntire and others who are having trouble along this line will note the condition of their warper hacks or spreading comb they will no doubt find them clogged with cotton, motes and short fibres. They will also find minute particles of rust on the wires in the hack springs which slide past each other. This will cause the spring which opens and closes the hack or spreading combs to slightly hang and not spread the ends evenly over the warper beam next to each head, thereby building the beam larger in the center, or near the center. More unevenness is perceptible in the center which allows the beam to bump down against the drum, first one end and then the other. This bumping causes the octagon shape to

form, and the larger the beam gets the more the bumping increases.

I have noticed that the above happens when changing from one number of ends to another on warpers where the hacks or spreading comb had a wide adjustment. To avoid this trouble, clean the hacks and after, or while extending and contracting the hacks, take the dents at the center of the hacks lightly between the thumb and forefinger and shake or rub them out toward each end of the hack. This helps the dent to slide to their proper positions thereby making them distribute the threads evenly over the whole surface of the beam when the spring is sluggish.

The effects of the bumping on octagon beams are certainly damaging more so than the wear caused by the bumping. As before stated the yarn is piled up higher in the center of the beams than on each end next to the heads, therefore where the diameter is larger the ends must be larger than where the diameter of the beam is smaller.

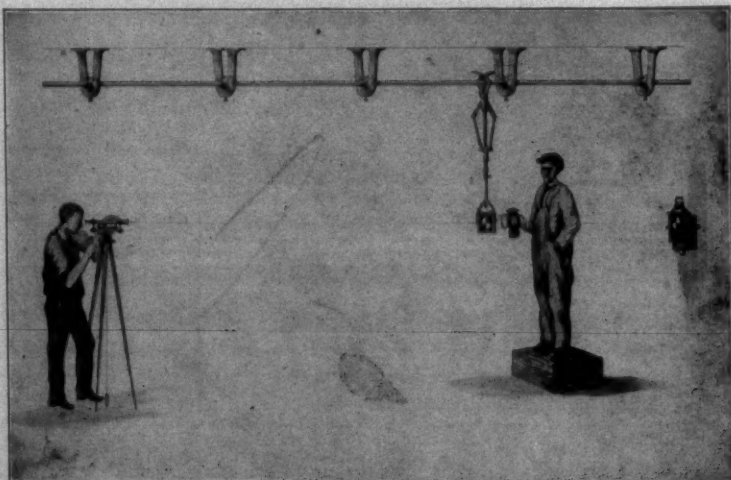
When the warp is run off the warper on the slasher through the size in the size box, the strain of turning the warper beams, the strain of turning the cylinders where no gear or chain drive is used, the strain the yarn is subjected to in winding the warp on

the loom beam at the headstock, and the strain on the warp in the loom shedding motion, let off and beating up, is all thrown on the shorter threads on each side of the warp where the beams were made as described above (octagon or bumping beams) thereby stretching all of the natural elasticity out of the shorter end as they pass through the processes named. The greater part of this stretching is done at the head stock and on the cylinders while the yarn is wet and warps made from an uneven lot. The results are very damaging, causing hundreds of warp thread to break which would not have been broken if the warper beams had been properly warped. All beams can be made smooth and round if the warp numbers are even and warper hacks are attended to as shown above. This requires only a few moments of the warper tender's time at starting the warp. The springs in Mr. McEntire's warper hacks may have been stretched and unfit for service. If so, new ones will have to be put in to insure good round, smooth beams. I trust that this will set Mr. McEntire and others straight who are having trouble along this line.

Overseer Weaving, Thomaston (Ga.) Mills.

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You buy a certain grate because it uses coal wastelessly—you buy a certain lubricant because it prevents friction in the bearings. Then why let power be wasted by inaccurate alignment of shafting. See that the shafts are always adjusted properly and you'll be surprised at the saving in coal that will be effected.



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is at once the simplest and most accurate method of accomplishing the desired result. Two men can easily do the work with it, at night or in the day-time, no staging is needed, no removal of belting.

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Offices: Room 912 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

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Entered as second class matter March 2nd, 1911, at the post office at Charlotte, N. C., under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26

### Could Not Secure More Clothes.

A prominent commission merchant of New York who was in Charlotte last week stated to us that if a change of style came now and women decide to wear more clothes, he did not believe the demand could be supplied.

### A Comparison of Costs.

We are publishing in this issue an interesting comparison by W. A. Graham Clark of cotton manufacturing costs in 1891 with those of 1911. It is not generally known but is a fact that the government has for many years been compiling cotton manufacturing costs, especially those relating to the cost of labor.

These reports were printed and Mr. Clark has taken the figures for 1911 and compared them with the information contained in the Tariff Board report of 1912. While some are inclined to dispute the findings of the Tariff Board, the information contained therein was taken direct from the books and records of well known cotton mills and is better than theoretical costs such as are reported by the mills to those who have not access to the books.

### Those We Help.

A few weeks ago, a superintendent who had held the same position for many years, found himself out of a job and the first day, that he was out, he wrote us two letters asking that we locate him in a good position.

When we read his letters we remembered that during the years he had held his position, our traveling representatives had been to his mill many times and yet he had never subscribed to our journal or shown us any favors.

Recently an overseer of carding found that he was to lose his job and immediately wrote us for assistance. He was a graduate of a textile school and such a man as one would imagine would be ambitious to succeed and would be a close reader of the textile journals but his name had never been upon our mailing list.

We have many such instances that we could relate and we often wonder at the workings of a man's mind who has never given us any support or done us any favors and yet expects us to get busy and get

him a job when hard luck comes his way.

On account of the intimate relations that exist between the mill people and the textile journals of the South a considerable portion of the editor's work is related to securing positions for men.

We do a large business of this kind and believe that we locate more overseers and superintendents than any other publication and we always stand ready to assist those who have families dependent upon them and badly need position. We operate an employment bureau and of course give first preference to those who have paid their money for membership in same, but it is generally known that we always do our best to help any man whom we know is a friend of the Southern Textile Bulletin.

While there are a few exceptions it is rarely the case that a man holds a job very long who is not a subscriber to the leading textile journal of his section. The logic of this is that the man who is not live and progressive enough to want to keep in touch with what is going on in his industry, is apt to sleep on his own job and have to make way for a more progressive man.

Get a list of the superintendents who have lost out during the past year, not including those who resigned to accept other positions, and you will find that seventy-five per cent of them seldom read textile journals. Get a list of the men who were promoted to superintendent during the past year and you will find the names of ninety-five per cent of them on our mailing list. The day of the man who "knows it all" and can learn nothing from textile journals has passed and the live man who keeps in close touch with his industry is the man who is being promoted and making good.

When a man who is not a subscriber writes us for aid we wish him no harm, but we do not give him assistance, first, because we feel that there is a weak and narrow side to him and, second, because we work on the principle that any favors we have to distribute should be given to our friends.

We never feel sore when a man does not subscribe for our journal for we have never had much trouble in securing a full list of subscribers but there appears to us no reason to help those who have shown no friendliness for us.

We have recently had a number of requests for aid from non-subscribers and the object of this

editorial is to make our position plain to them.

### The Largest Mills.

An account has recently been published in the press relative to the size of the Woodside Mills at Greenville, S. C., when the proposed addition is made.

Many of the accounts said that it would be the largest mill in the United States under one roof but it is evident that some take issue with them if we judge by the following:

"The writer of this article, it is easily seen, colored his story just a bit. Because it is a well known fact that the Massachusetts Mills in Georgia at this place has 3,223 looms, 573 more than the proposed Greenville mill will have.—Lindale correspondent of Rome (Ga.) Tribune."

### College Training For Mill Workers.

Next to the agriculture, manufacturing is the principal industry in South Carolina and cotton manufacturing is the principal branch of our manufacturing industry.

Boasting of textile plants, spindles and looms is common enough, but the more important consideration is the men who operate them.

A number of years ago a textile school was established as a department of Clemson college and it has graduated a number of young men who attained to excellent success in the textile world. But these young men were not, barring possible exceptions, sons of mill workers. The weaver, the spinner, the cloth room man and the card room man are seldom able to send their boys to college, even to colleges where the expenses are small as they are at Clemson—yet it is of the first importance that the college be as close to the mill man's son as to the son of the banker, farmer or lawyer.

Two or three years ago scholarships in agriculture were established in Clemson, so that there might be more trained farmers in the State. There is equally good reason to establish textile scholarships and they should be open only to the sons of operatives, that is to sons of men and women who are actually engaged with their hands in mill work. Moreover, the scholarships should offer enough to pay the entire expenses of the student, so that no ambitious lad whose parents are mill workers would be denied the opportunity to obtain a through knowledge of the textile business. It is the duty of the State to see to it that cotton manufacturing help people who are engaged in it.

Moreover, it would be a generous and wise thing if the cotton manufacturing companies also would establish Clemson scholarships for the benefit of children of operatives. Perhaps a few of the companies have already done something in this direction.—Columbia State.



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EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent  
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LAP MACHINES****MULES,  
LOOMS.****PERSONAL NEWS**

B. T. Knox is now grinding cards at the Prattville (Ala.) Cotton Mills.

R. S. Ausley, of Sherman, Texas, is now located at Post City, Texas.

J. T. Hull has resigned as night carder and spinner at the Atlas Mills, Bessemer City, N. C.

A. A. McSwain has accepted the position of night spinner at the Atlas Mills, Bessemer City, N. C.

M. M. Coggins, of Simpsonville, S. C., is now overseer of spinning at the Clinton (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. C. Keller has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Cannon Mills, Concord, N. C.

H. P. Bennett is now second hand in spinning at the Olympia Mills, Columbia, S. C.

G. L. Hughes has been promoted to second hand in carding at the Milstead (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

T. F. Hoy is now second hand in weaving at the Anderson (S. C.) Cotton Mill No. 2.

— Curley is now overseer of spinning at the Osage Mill, Bessemer City, N. C.

B. H. Williams has accepted position as overseer of the cloth room at the Canton (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

R. L. Taylor has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Tarboro (N. C.) Cotton Factory.

T. A. Ballard has accepted the position of night overseer of carding at the Atlas Mills, Bessemer City, N. C.

J. C. Cole has been promoted to overseer at the Dickson Mill, Laurinburg, N. C.

William Rodgers has resigned as overseer of carding at the Rolin Mfg. Co., Lincolnton, N. C.

W. Lyle Smith, of Gastonia, N. C., is now bookkeeper at the Spencer Mountain (N. C.) Mills.

Ben Farmer, of Greer, S. C., is now overseer of spinning at the Simpsonville (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. A. Godwyn has accepted the position of overseer of twisting at the Alorton Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

J. M. Geeslin has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Columbus (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

E. S. Black has been promoted from second hand to overseer of carding at the Milstead (Ga.) Mills.

E. W. Putnam, of High Shoals, N. C., has accepted a position at Brookford, N. C.

W. H. Guinn, of Dillon, S. C., is now night overseer of spinning at the Osage Mill, Bessemer City, N. C.

J. E. McGraw has been promoted from second hand to overseer of carding at the Cannon Mills, Concord, N. C.

B. C. Ferguson has resigned his position in the shipping department of the Fort Mill (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

Edward Queen has been promoted from card grinder to overseer of carding at Alpine Mills No. 1, Morganton, N. C.

W. F. Rawl, of Batesburg, S. C., has accepted position as overseer of weaving, warping and slashing at the Orangeburg (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

W. N. Wilson, assistant superintendent of the Maple Mills, Dillon, S. C., is now overseer of spinning at those mills.

W. H. Hardy, of Atlanta, has accepted the position as overseer of carding at the Glenola Mills, Eu-faula, Ala.

W. Allen has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Arkwright Mills Spartanburg, S. C., and accepted a position at Gaffney, S. C.

M. T. Copeland has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala., and has moved to Griffin, Ga.

H. J. Christley has been promoted from overseer of finishing and shipping to overseer of spinning at the Twine Mills, Roanoke, Va.

B. L. Doby, from the Paola Mills, Statesville, N. C., is now overseer of spinning at the Dresden Mills, Lumberton, N. C.

A. L. Burt, formerly overseer of weaving at the Covington (Ga.) Mills, has accepted a similar position at the Buck Creek Mills, Siluria, Ala.

J. E. Hudson has been transferred from second hand in No. 2 weave room to a similar position in No. 3 weave room at the Poe Mills, Greenville, S. C.

R. N. Banks has resigned as overseer of spinning and winding at the Shaw Mills, Weldon, N. C., to become night overseer of spinning at the Henderson (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. R. Rogers has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand in weaving at the Courtenay Mill, Newry, S. C.

J. T. Jordan has decided to remain as superintendent of the Jefferson (Ga.) Cotton Mills and will not go to the Athens (Ga.) Mfg. Co., as recently stated.

H. E. Kohn has been transferred from overseer of weaving in room No. 1 to a similar position in the No. 2 weave room at the Clinton (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

Anderson Huey has accepted a position with the Hamilton-Carhart Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

J. F. Lockey has resigned as overseer at the Dickson Mill, Laurinburg, N. C., and accepted position as superintendent of the Athens (Ga.) Mfg. Co.

W. G. Cooper has resigned as roller coverer at the Clinton (S. C.) Cotton Mill to accept a similar position at the Dunean Mills, Greenville, S. C.

Ben Nuttall has resigned as superintendent of the Munford (Ala.) Cotton Mills to become overseer of carding at the Eagle &amp; Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga.

A. T. Nuttall, of Alta Vista, Va., has accepted the position of overseer of carding and spinning at the Pee Dee Mills No. 2, Rockingham, N. C.

P. M. Keller has resigned as carder and spinner at the Dilling Mill, Kings Mountain, N. C., and will on Oct. 10th go to Prendergrast, Tenn., to become superintendent of the new mill at that place.

**OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16****C. O. B. MACHINE**

By installing the C. O. B. Machine in your Opening Room, you will find less injury to the cotton fibres—a saving in stock—the manufacturing of better cloth—the reducing of your waste account.

We can tell you more! Write us.

MANUFACTURED BY

**EMPIRE DUPLEX GIN COMPANY, 68 William St., New York**



## MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Kannapolis, N. C.**—The Cannon Manufacturing Company is having a large addition made to its office building at this place.

**Mt. Holly, N. C.**—The Nims Mfg Co. have installed four additional spinning frames. A new pump has also been installed at the plant.

**Trion, Ga.**—Among other improvements to be made by the Trion Co., will be the replacing of 200 old looms with new automatic looms.

**Social Circle, Ga.**—The Social Circle Cotton Mill are this week planning orders for an additional equipment of 5,000 spindles and 150 looms.

**LaFayette, Ga.**—The offices of the president and assistant secretary and treasurer of the Union Cotton Mills have been moved into new quarters adjoining the mill building.

**Greenville, S. C.**—The Carolina Mills have placed an order with Fred H. White, of Charlotte, Southern representative of the Stafford Co., for 350 "Ideal" automatic looms.

**Chattanooga, Tenn.**—A proposition is on foot for a 15,000-spindle mill at this place. It is said, that North Carolina mill men are behind the project.

**Cedartown, Ga.**—The Standard Cotton Mills is about to largely increase its capacity by adding a night force. The additional force will be put on in about two weeks.

**Gasden, Ala.**—A company has been organized at this place by W. H. Beard and W. G. Portner of the purpose of establishing a plant for the manufacture of a patented cotton loom shuttle.

**High Point, N. C.**—Contract has been placed with Howard & Bullough for a \$10,000-spindle equipment by the High Point Consolidated Mills Co., for the new mill which they will build at this place. It is understood that the mill will be located about three miles from this place.

**Weldon, N. C.**—The Weldon Cotton Manufacturing Company are installing a complete steam plant, consisting of a 100 horse-power boiler and a 100 horse-power Corliss engine. The mill's product is knitting yarns.

**Monroe, N. C.**—The Monroe Cotton Mills, recently reported as planning to add 3,000 pindles, have purchased 5,000 pindles and 60 looms. At present this mill is operating an chased 5,000 spindles and 60 looms. looms.

**Gastonia, N. C.**—The work of repainting the houses at the Ozark Mill village has just been completed. W. D. Ballard had the contract for the work.

**Lindale, Ga.**—All of the operatives' cottages at the Massachusetts Mills are being given a new coat of paint.

**Waxahachie, Texas.**—At a recent meeting of the stockholders of the Waxahachie Cotton Mills, a dividend of ten per cent, amounting to \$10,000 was paid. This is the seventh annual dividend paid by this company.

**Rosemary, N. C.**—The Rosemary Manufacturing Co. has placed a contract for the additional spindles for their new mill with Howard & Bullough. The order for the additional looms was placed with the Crompton and Knowles Loom Works.

**Columbia, S. C.**—The Palmetto Silk Hosiery Co., which was chartered sometimes ago have organized their company and are now considering the plans for the construction and equipment of their plant, the details of which have not yet been announced.

**Greenville, S. C.**—At a meeting of the city council the question of connecting the mill villages of Greenville with the city sewerage system was considered and it is probable that action along this line will be taken at an early date.

**Hillsboro, Tex.**—The Hillsboro Cotton Mills, it is reported, will materially increase the operating force in the near future. The mill manufactures duck exclusively and approximately all its output is sold in Texas. It is very busy.

**Calhoun, Ga.**—The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Echota Mills will be held on September 18th. The directors for the ensuing year will be elected at this meeting and other important business transacted.

**Phelps, Ga.**—It is understood that F. T. Hardwick, treasurer of the Crown Mills, Dalton, Ga., and associates are planning the erection of a new cotton mill at this place. They have purchased 320 acres of land, and water rights, the price being \$95,000. No further details have been announced.

**Baltimore, Md.**—The International Cotton Mills Corporation will erect a five-story warehouse at their Mt. Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Co.'s plant. The plans for the new building are being drawn by Lockwood Greene & Co., of Voston. The building will be 332x60 feet, of concrete construction, to cost about \$150,000.

**Chicago, Ill.**—Articles of incorporation have been issued to the Neptune Linen Supply Co., the incorporators being Eben F. Runyan, J. C. Immel and Franklin Faber. The capital stock of the concern is \$2,000 and they will engage in the manufacture of linen and cotton goods.

**Cuero, Texas.**—The Gaudalupe Valley Cotton Mills have reduced their working time from 66 to 60 hours per week. The wages of the piece workers at the mill have also been advanced so that they will earn the same amount under the new schedule as before the hours were reduced.

**Ratesburg, S. C.**—The Farish-Stafford Co., commission merchants of 55 Worth St., New York, have acquired the selling agency for the Middleburg Mills, manufacturers of ticking. The account was formerly with Faber Drewry and the Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Co.

**Seneca, S. C.**—The Seneca Cotton Mills are to add 40 cards, 4 drawing frames, one slubber, 2 intermediates and 4 speeders. They will also increase their weaving equipment by the addition of 36 new looms. It is expected that the new picker room, which will be about 55 feet square, will be finished in about a month.

**Little Rock, Ark.**—A new law was adopted by the people in the general election under the initiative and referendum providing that all capital invested within the next ten years in this State in the manufacturing of cotton and fiber goods in any manner shall be exempt from taxation for a period of seven years from the time the business is begun.

**Columbus, Ga.**—T. C. Thompson & Bros. have the contract for a large addition to the Meritas Mills. This mill was completed two years ago by this firm and it is now found necessary to enlarge the plant. The original mill cost \$500,000 and the second will practically double it. The construction will be begun immediately, to be finished December 15. The mill manufactures cotton goods for the finest grade of oil cloth and for automobile tops.

**Salisbury, N. C.**—Salisbury will very likely get a big cotton mill, if reports ring true. Last week a prominent mill man was in the city and made this proposition: If Salisbury people would raise a quarter of a million dollars, he would raise a half million and a very large mill would be built. Some of the leading men of the city told him that it could be done. The matter will doubtless be taken up and put through.

**Concord, N. C.**—The directors of the Locke Cotton Mill, of Concord, met at Durham Saturday in the office of George Watts and transacted routine business. Among those in attendance were J. Locke Erwin and D. B. Coltrane of Concord, Herbert Jackson of Richmond, Col. A. B. Andrews and James H. Pou of Raleigh.

**Belmont, N. C.**—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Imperial Yarn Mills, held a few days ago, the report of Secretary and Treasurer R. L. Stowe was submitted showing the mill to be in fine condition. The old officers and directors were re-elected as follows: A. C. Lineberger, president; D. E. Rhyne, vice president; R. L. Stowe, secretary and treasurer. The directors of the organization are A. C. Lineberger, R. L. and S. P. Stowe, F. P. Hall, D. E. Rhyne and C. W. Armstrong.

**La Grange, Ga.**—A 2 per cent increase in annual dividends was declared by officers and directors of the Elm City Cotton Mills at their annual meeting held here. The Manchester Cotton Mills, Manchester, decided to pay its first dividend of 8 per cent beginning Oct. 1. Large surpluses were turned over by these mills and the Unity Spinning and Unity Cotton Mills. Dividends in all these mills will be paid beginning Oct. 1.

**Statesville, N. C.**—A called meeting of the stockholders of the Paola Cotton Mills was held Saturday in the rooms of the Commercial Club to discuss a plan to practically double this already large plant. The present plant was decided to be totally inadequate to the requirements of the company and the matter was referred to the board of directors, with full power to act as they see fit.

While there has been no definite action of their part as yet, it is practically settled that in the immediate future the company will make the additions, which will necessitate the erection of new buildings and the purchase of additional machinery, which will thoroughly equip the mill.

It is understood that there will be some additional capital put into this business by parties outside of Statesville, which will amply finance the new venture. Messrs. E. Morrison and N. B. Mills of Statesville, are president and secretary and treasurer of the company.

### Power Dam Almost Completed.

It is announced by the Stone-Webster syndicate that the big dam and power plant, which has been in course of construction north of Columbus, Ga., for several years, involving the expenditure of near a million and half dollars will be completed during the coming month. Representatives of the corporation



here are already closing large contracts for power with local mills, foundries, etc., and it is announced that the company is in the market to furnish power to textile plants in this section of Georgia and Alabama.

#### Results in Mistrial.

The jury which tried the case of C. W. Spence for the murder of Robert L. O'Pry, a cotton mill overseer, was discharged, after it had been out more than 26 hours and was unable to agree. On May 29, Spence shot O'Pry to death on a corner of a main thoroughfare of Columbia, S. C. Domestic troubles were at the bottom of the trouble and O'Pry had been separated from his wife.

#### Domestic Science for Mill Schools.

The Welfare Department of the Parker Cotton Mill Company has decided to employ two experts, whose duties will be to visit the different mills of the company and give special training courses in domestic science. These experts will spend one month at each mill, but the itinerary has not yet been arranged. This domestic science course will prove a great aid to the young girls of the Parker Mills and will also be a great benefit to all of the operatives.

#### Indictments Stolen.

It is reported at Summerville, Ga., that 40 indictments, including three against A. S. Hamilton, charging embezzlement in connection with the recent failure of the Trion Manufacturing Co., were stolen from the office of the clerk of the superior court there. It is, however, stated that there are copies of all the stolen court papers and there will be no trouble in re-establishing the missing true bills. It is supposed that the person or persons stealing the true bills believed that such action would nullify them.

#### General Electric Meeting.

The annual meeting of the textile experts of the General Electric Company will be held in Greenville, S. C., October 8, 9, and 10. In all there will be about 33 experts present. They will inspect the several mills around Greenville, including the Dunean Mill where the electric drive has recently been installed and in addition will be given an automobile ride about the city and a banquet reception. Messrs. J. E. Sirrine and J. Adger Smyth are leading members of the local committee on entertainment.



### No Shadows

One of the objections to humidifiers is the overhead piping which—especially in saw-tooth roofs—casts disagreeable shadows.

#### THE TURBO HUMIDIFIER

has as a possible ramification its ring construction; the rings are around the posts and the piping all underneath, out of the way. No shadows with the Turbo Ring Construction. This may seem a minor detail, but it is one of the Turbo points that leads toward satisfied customers.

Get Turbofied—and satisfied.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.  
FITCHBURG, MASS.

Southern Office, No. 1 Trust Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.  
B. S. COTTRELL, Manager

#### Activity at Columbus.

There is much activity in the industrial world of Columbus just now. The very air appears to be permeated with optimism and there is a feeling of confidence among business men on all sides. There is a reason for this.

Only yesterday the local news columns of The Ledger carried the announcement of the fact that the Meritas Mills Company would expend the sum of \$300,000 in the doubling of the present capacity of the local plant. A few days ago we published a story to the effect that the Columbus Manufacturing Company would practically double the capacity of its mill, spending \$300,000 or \$400,000 on improvements.

The Bibb Manufacturing Company is just completing an annex to its local plant, which has cost a large sum of money, and other cotton mills and industries have expended big sums this year on enlargements, new machinery, etc., all of which clearly indicates that a season of unprecedented prosperity is near at hand.—Columbus (Ga.) Ledger.

#### Textile Industry in Greenville County.

Greenville's textile industry is almost a limitless subject, but the topic is handled in concise and yet enlightening form by Secretary Johnstone in the following brief article.

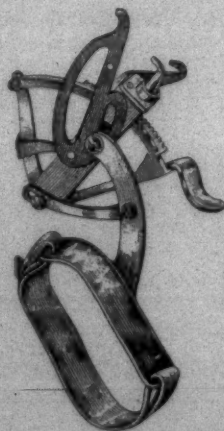
Greenville is the center of the Southern textile industry from the standpoint of mileage, the extent of textile manufactory and of the number of mills whose purchasing departments head up in Greenville.

The five States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama have 83 per cent of the spindles and 94 per cent of the looms of the entire Southern States. South Carolina has 38.9 per cent of the spindles and 44.8 per cent of the looms in these five States. She has 38 per cent of the spindles and 46 per cent of the entire fourteen Southern States. In eleven counties of South Carolina alone, no point in any one of which is more than seventy-five miles from Greenville, while the majority of the points are within fifty miles, there are 3,206,412 spindles and 88,219 looms. This is practically the same spindleage that North Carolina has, while there are 30,000 more looms than in all North Carolina.

In view of the large number of cotton mill operatives, that is about 6,000 which are working within two miles of Greenville, and in view of the fact that the grade of goods is getting higher and higher it would seem that you would be able to find a pretty good class of labor here.—Statement by Greenville (S. C.) Board of Trade.

## The Byrd Knotter

Price \$20.00



Simple of Operation

Durability Guaranteed

Small Repair Cost

Byrd Manufacturing Co.

DURHAM, N. C.

## AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING  
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL, Southern Representative, Third Nat. Bank Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA



## Cotton Goods Report

New York.—Jobbing departments in the cotton goods market continue busy on various lines, with some excellent returns reported on dress goods for fall and winter wear. Underwear and hosiery is being called for in large volume, with supplies short and buyers clamoring for deliveries which should have been made a month ago.

Judging by the wide assortment of holiday goods now being called for by retailers an excellent demand is expected later on when the holiday season arrives. Buyers are quietly covering their needs on all sorts of goods suitable for the trade, such as hosiery and linens put up in special boxes, gloves, laces, etc., and even dress and shirtwaist lengths in silks and other fabrics. Jobbers report that the demand has started in somewhat earlier than usual, and is quite heavy at the present time. Retailers are not leaving their buying until the last moment, but are looking well ahead and making preparations for a larger demand than was the case last year.

Converters on the street are working on several high grade novelty cotton fabrics, which will be pushed later by advertising. They express the belief that the American consumer is willing to pay the price for new and distinctive cotton fabrics made in this country, just as they now do for imported goods. Considerable difficulty is found in inducing American fine goods mills to reproduce some of the imported fabrics. No figures on costs of imported cloths which are sold to American consumers in the retail stores have as yet, been published. It is stated, however, that when it comes to imported goods, the retailer makes some very excellent profits for his trouble in bringing over the foreign novelty cloths.

The primary cotton goods markets hold generally steady. Few goods are being offered as spots are scarce, and the mills are busy delivering on old orders. Jobbers are doing a better trade than at this time a year ago, and prospects of continued demand in cotton goods are considered very good. Spring dress gingham are being ordered well in a few instances, but the general advance business on these cloths is of conservative proportions. Bleached goods are seasonably quiet at first hands and are moving normally among jobbers. Prints are quiet.

Trading in the Fall River print cloth market showed some improvement last week, the sales amounting to about 100,000 pieces. Buyers still continue to hold off as far as possible, purchasing only enough to keep them going in expectation of reduced prices on account of further anticipated reductions in the cotton market. Manufacturers are not inclined to make concessions and are holding firmly to quoted prices. They are not

anxious at quoted prices to enter into contracts for future delivery, in fact they are declining at any price just now. Spots may be had at present prices, in small quantities for delivery within the next month or two in all styles spot goods are scarce. There are indications that buyers who anticipate lower prices for cloth will be disappointed even if there is a falling off in the price of cotton. The production is sold ahead practically for two or three months.

Of the total sales during the last week, half were spots. Nearly all sold ahead are to be delivered before September. Trading has been almost entirely in small lots, odd counts and specialties, the latter usually sateens and twills have been sold.

Current prices were quoted in New York as follows:

Prt clths, 28-in, std 4	—
28-in, 64x60s	3 1-2
4-yard, 80x80	7
Gray goods, 39-in,	—
68x72	5 1-2
38 1-2-in, std	5 1-2
Brown drills, std 8.	—
Sheetings, sou, st 7 3-4 to 8	—
3-yard	7 to 7 1-4
4-yard, 56x60	6 3-8 to 6 11-2
Denims, 9-oz.	13 1-2 to 16 1-2
Stark, 8-oz. duck.13	—
Hartford, 11-oz., 40-	—
inch duck	17 1-2
Tickings, 8-oz.	13
Std fancy prints 5.	1-2
Std gingham	6 1-4
Fine dress ging.	7 to 9 1-4
Kid fin. cambrics	4 1-2 to 4 3-4

**Visible Supply of American Cotton.**  
September 20, 1912 . . . 1,652,169  
Previous week . . . 1,446,884  
This date last year . . . 1,256,169

### Weekly Cotton Statistics.

New York, Sept. 20.—The following statistics on the movement of cotton for the week ending Friday, September 20, were compiled by the New York cotton exchange

### WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

	1912.	1911.
Port receipts	259,354	327,115
Overland to mills and Canada	1,018	2,506
South. mill takings (est.)	50,000	50,000
Gain of stock at interior towns	37,114	52,527
Brought into sight the week	559,486	432,148
<b>TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT</b>		
Port receipts	559,879	711,338
Overland to mill and Canada	5,170	5,077
South. mill takings (est.)	115,000	125,000
Stock at interior owns in excess of Sept. 1	80,053	100,639
Brought into sight thus far for season	760,093	942,054

## GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

### SELLING AGENTS

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS

## RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

## THE NORTH CAROLINA

### College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts

THE STATE'S INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE

Four-year courses in Agriculture; in Civil, Electrical, and Mechanical Engineering; in Chemistry; in Cotton Manufacturing and Dyeing. Two-year courses in Mechanic Arts and in Textile Art. One-year and Two-year courses in Agriculture. These courses are both practical and scientific. Examinations for admission are held by the County Superintendent at all county seats on July 11th.

For Catalog address

THE REGISTRAR,  
West Raleigh, N. C.

## The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

## J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway  
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

## BOSSON & LANE

### Manufacturing Chemists

Specialties for the Textile Trade

Works and Office

ATLANTIC, MASS



# The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—There was only a small amount of business put through the yarn market last week. Some dealers said that inquiries were for small quantities for quick or spot deliveries, while others said that even spot demand was weakening. A few dealers did a good business for both prompt and future delivery, and several lots of 100,000 pounds were sold for future deliveries. Deliveries on old contracts were good.

The price of combed yarns are variable, depending on how badly the spinner needs business, or whether the buyer is so attached to the product of a certain mill that he will have no other.

Southern single combed yarns were sold on the basis of 24 and 24 1-2 cents for 10s. Sales of 16s, 18s and 20s cones were made on the basis of 24 cents for 10s, and 30s and 34s were sold on the basis of 24 1-2 cents. Eastern mule spun combed peeler was sold on the basis of 25 1-2 and 2 cents for 10s. There were sales of 36s cones for 35 1-2 and 36 cents and of 40s for 46 cents.

Weavers still continue their policy of buying from hand to mouth. A year ago manufacturers bought 50,000 to 100,000 pounds for future deliveries, while this year, the same men are buying 5,000 to 15,000 pounds. One manufacturer who bought about 400,000 pounds of 8-3 for 15 and 15 1-2 cents and 100,000 pounds at higher prices, has sufficient yarn to last until the first of the year.

## Southern Single Skeins:

4s to 8s	17 1-2—18
10s	18 —18 1-2
12s	18 1-2—
14s	18 1-2—19
16s	19 1-2—
20s	20 —20 1-2
26s	22 —22 1-2
30s	25 —

## Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

8s	18 —
10s	18 1-2—
12s	18 1-2—19
14s	19 —19 1-2
16s	19 —19 1-2
20s	21 —21 1-2
24s	23 —
26s	23 —23 1-2
30s	25 —26
40s	36 —
50s	42 —46
60s	48 —47

## Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:

8-3 hard twist	17 1-2—18
8-4 slack	18 1-2—
9-4 slack	18 1-2—

## Southern Single Warps:

8s	18 —
10s	18 —
12s	18 1-2—
14s	18 —19
16s	19 —19 1-2
20s	20 —20 1-2
24s	22 —
26s	22 1-2—23
30s	25 1-2—26
40s	35 —

## Southern Two-Ply Warps:

8s	18 1-2—
10s	18 1-2—
12s	19 —
14s	19 1-2—20
16s	20 —20 1-2
20s	21 —21 1-2
24s	23 —
26s	23 1-2—
30s	25 1-2—26
40s	36 1-2—37
50s	42 —43

## Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones

8s	18 —18 1-2
10s	18 1-2—19
12s	19 —
14s	19 —19 1-2
16s	19 1-2—20
18s	20 —20 1-2
20s	20 1-2—21
22s	21 1-2—
24s	22 —22 1-2
26s	22 1-2—23
30s	23 1-2—24
40s	29 —

## Two-Ply Carded Peeler in Skeins:

20s	25 —
22s	25 1-2—
24s	26 —
26s	26 1-2—
30s	27 1-2—28
30s 1 t's	35 —
36s	34 —
40s	37 —37 1-2
50s	44 —45
60s	50 —51

## Single Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	27 —28
24s	28 —29
30s	30 —31
40s	40 —41
50s	46 —49
60s	53 —56

## Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	29 —31
24s	31 —33
30s	35 —
40s	40 —43
50s	47 —51
60s	56 —62
70s	67 —70
80s	77 —80

# A. M. Law & Co. F. C. Abbott & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.  
BROKERS

Charlotte, N. C.  
BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other  
Southern Securities

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks  
N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Rail-  
road Stock and Other High  
Grade Securities

## South Carolina and Georgia Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cot. Mills, S. C.	...	...
Aiken Mfg. Co., S. C.	40	...
Amer. Spin. Co., S. C.	154	...
Anderson Cot. M., pfd.	90	...
Aragon Mills, S. C.	65	...
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	91	...
Arkwright Mill, S. C.	100	...
Augusta Factory, Ga.	43	...
Avondale Mills, Ala.	115	120
Belton Cotton Mills, S. C.	140	...
Brandon Mills, S. C.	85	...
Brogan Mills	55	61
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	50	60
Chiquola (new)	100	...
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	98	...
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C., p	98	100
Clinton Cot. Mills, S. C.	125	...
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	90	...
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	92½	100

D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	75	...
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	110	...
Darlington Mf. Co., S. C.	75	...
Drayton Mills, S. C.	90	...
Eagle & Phenix M., Ga.	106	...
Easley Cot. Mills, S. C.	160	170
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C.	25	...
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C., pf	100	...
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	65	70
Exposition Cot. M's, Ga.	210	...
Fairfield Cot. Mills, S. C.	70	...
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	65	75
Gainesville C. M., Ga.	65	...
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	141	...
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C.	101	...

Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.	86	...
Gluck Mills, S. C.	80	...
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	140	147
Greenwood C. M., S. C.	57	...
Grendel Mills, S. C.	100	...
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	102	...
Hartsville C. M., S. C.	170	...
Inman Mills, S. C.	105	...
Inman Mills, S. C., pfd.	100	...
Jackson Mills, S. C.	95	...
King, Jno. P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	83	87

Lancaster C. M., S. C.	130	...
Lancaster C. M., S. C., pd	98	...
Langley Mfg. Co.	75	80
Laurens Cot. Mills, S. C.	120	...
Limestone C. Mills, S. C.	150	...
Lockhart Mills, S. C.	70	...
Loray Mills, N. C., com.	10	...
Loray Mills, N. C. 1st p	95	...
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	60	75
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	110	...
Mollohon Mfg. Co., S. C.	105	...
Monarch C. Mills, S. C.	110	...
Newberry C. Mills, S. C.	125	140
Ninety Six Mills, S. C.	135	140
Norris Cotton Mill	115	...

Orangeburg Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.	90	...
Orr Cot. Mills, S. C.	91	...
Ottaray Mills, S. C.	100	...
Oconee Mills, S. C., com.	100	...
Oconee Mills, S. C., pfd	100&int	...
Pacolet Mfg. Co.	92½	...
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	100&int	...

## North Carolina Mill Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Arista	80	...
Brookside	...	112
Cabarrus	130	...
Cannon	120	150
Chadwick-Hoskins	95	...
Do. Pref	101	...
Clara	110	...
Cliffside	190	...
Cora	130	...
Efrd	125	...
Erwin	120	126
Erwin Pref.	102	...
Gaston	90	...
Gibson	98	100
Gray	125	...
Florence	126	...
Highland Park	200	...
do. pref.	101	...
Henrietta Mills	150	...
Kesler	125	140
do. pref	91	...
Lowell	181	...
Lumberton	251	...
Mooreville	142	150
Modena	100	...
Patterson	118	126
Roanoke	155	...
Statesville Cot. Mill	96	...
Trenton	120	...
Tuscarora	110	...
Washington	8	20
do. pref	100	...
Williamson	125	...
Wiscassett	110	...
Woodlawn	92	...

Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	135	...
Parker Cotton Mills Co. preferred	60	65
Parker Cotton Mills Co. common	20	22½
Parker Cotton Mills Co. guaranteed	100	100&int
Pickens Cotton Mills	100	...
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	144	160
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co., S. C.	105	115
Riverside Mills, S. C.	25	...
Saxon Mills, S. C.	120	...
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	62	64
Spartan Mills, S. C.	110	...
Toxaway Mills, S. C.	72	...
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	260	...
Union-Buffalo Mill, S. C.	...	...
Union-Buffalo M., S. C. 1st preferred	50	55
Union-Buffalo M., S. C. 2nd preferred	10	...
Ware Shoals	80	...
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	80	85
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	...
Watts Mills, S. C.	70	...
C.	80	...
Whitney Mfg. Co., S. C.	97	...
Williamston Mills	119	...
Woodruff Cotton Mills	100	...



## Personal Items

J. M. Richardson is now fixing looms at the Durham (N. C.) Mills.

A. L. Mills has accepted a position as bookkeeper with the Paola Mills, Statesville, N. C.

Grover Miles has resigned as second hand in spinning at Wadesboro, N. C.

H. E. Kohn is now filling position of overseer of weaving at the Clinton (S. C.) Mill No. 2.

Joe Farmer, of Anderson, S. C., has accepted the position of stenographer at the Riverside Mills, at that place.

J. C. Koontz, from the Rhode Island Mill, Spray, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Patterson Mills, Spray, N. C.

L. R. Briggs, of Enoree, S. C., has accepted the position of time keeper for the Ware Shoals (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

J. O. Kennett of Mississippi has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Loray Mill, Gastonia, N. C.

Jess Richardson has resigned as roller coverer at Cooleemee, N. C., and now has a position at Bessemer City, N. C.

D. C. Gay, of the Fidelity Mills, Charlotte, N. C., has accepted position as overseer of weaving at one of the mills at Chester, S. C.

J. H. Hurt, of the Fidelity Mills, Charlotte, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Delta Mills, McComb City, Miss.

O. J. Lydia has resigned his position with the Flint Mills, Gastonia, N. C., to attend the Boling Spings High School at Shelby, N. C.

P. H. Spears of McColl, S. C., has accepted the position of second hand in spinning at the Wadesboro (N. C.) Cotton Mill.

F. H. Anderson, stenographer for the Riverside Mills, Anderson, S. C., has accepted the position of private secretary to Capt. E. A. Smyth at Greenville, S. C.

Forest Kincaid has resigned as overseer of carding at the Flint Mill, Gastonia, N. C., to become superintendent of the new Armstrong Mill at the same place.

W. D. McCombs has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Patterson Mills, Rosemary, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

Jim Earnhardt has resigned as section hand at the Locke Mill, Concord, N. C., and is now second hand in carding at the Barringer Mfg. Co., Rockwell, N. C.

R. H. Singleton, overseer of carding at Alpine Mills No. 2, Morganton, N. C., has been transferred to Mill No. 1 as overseer of carding and spinning.

A. S. Starr has resigned as overseer of carding at the Sevier Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C., and accepted a position at the Franklin Mills, Concord, N. C.

R. E. Satcher has resigned as loom fixer at the Proximity (N. C.) Mfg. Co., and is now filling a similar position with the Erwin Mills, West Durham, N. C.

August W. Smith, in order to devote his time to other mill interests under his control, has retired from the active management of the Union-Buffalo Mills, Union, S. C.

Yancey L. Yon, who recently resigned as overseer of spinning at the Manchester Mills, Macon, Ga., now has a similar position with the Aldora Mills, Barnesville, Ga.

John Brown has resigned his position with the Brookside Mills, of Knoxville, Tenn., to become overseer of weaving at the Massachusetts Mills, Lindale, Ga.

J. L. Carr has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Opelika (Ala.) Cotton Mills to accept his former position as carder and spinner at the Montala Mfg. Co., Montgomery, Ala.

Luther Faulkner has resigned as night overseer of spinning at the Henderson (N. C.) Cotton Mills and accepted the position of second hand in spinning at the Croatan Mill of the same company.

Thos. Bloom has resigned as second hand in carding at the Brown Mill, Concord, N. C., and is now overseer of carding and spinning at the Barringer Mfg. Co., Rockwell, N. C.

A. A. Short has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Harborough Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C., to become overseer of carding and spinning at the Paola Mill, Statesville, N. C.

### Cotton Mill Operative Injured.

Charles Case, aged 19 years, was fatally injured in the carding room of the Vardry Cotton Mill, Greenville, S. C., last week. How Case became entangled in the machinery can not be explained.

Case was unconscious for 24 hours and now lies desperately ill at his home in the Vardry mill village.

### Retiring Overseer Honored.

On Sept. 21, at noon the weavers, fixers and others of the Westervelt Mills, Greenville, S. C., presented to David J. Price, the retiring overseer, a beautiful ring, with the Elk head set, and a silk umbrella, as a token of the esteem in which he is held by those who were in his department of the mill. E. E. Orrell, the superintendent, made the presentation speech.

### Operative Painfully Injured.

Henry Haithecock, an operative of the Salisbury (N. C.) Cotton Mill, was painfully hurt in a peculiar manner. As is the custom, young Haithecock set down on the "whiz" tub in the dye house after the power was shut off to stop the tub. It was revolving rapidly and when the young man sat down on it it broke and a piece of flesh weighing two pounds was torn out of his thigh.

### Night Watchman Killed.

The dead body of Neill Belkap, night watchman at the Bibb Mills, Macon, Ga., was found by his brother early last Sunday morning. The body was lying face downward with a bullet through the heart.

Belnap, who was doing his first night's duty for the mill, was shot from behind. The former watchman was arrested on suspicion, but released from lack of evidence. The police are completely at loss regarding the murder.

WANT position as overseer carding in N. C., S. C., Ga., or Va. Can come on short notice. Long experience and good manager of help. Can run any size room. Now employed, but want to change. Good references. No. 239.

WANT position as second hand in weave room. Now employed, but desire to change. Good references from past and present employers. Strictly sober and good manager of help. Consider nothing less than \$2.00 per day. Prefer position in N. C., or S. C. No. 240.

WANT position as superintendent of hosiery or weaving mill. Married. Strictly temperate. Age 40 25 years experience. 17 years as overseer and superintendent. Now employed. Best of references. Address No. 241.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Eight years' experience. Age 25. Strictly sober; good manager of help and can furnish best of references. Address No. 242.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed and giving satisfaction but prefer to change. Have good reputation for ability and can get results. Address No. 243.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 8 years as overseer in present position on fancy ginghams, dress goods and dobby weaves. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 244.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and can get results. Now employed. Would like to correspond with mill needing first class man. Address No. 245.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or carder and spinner in large mill. Have had long experience and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 246.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am an experienced carder. Well educated and experienced in other departments. Good references. Address No. 247.

WANT position as overseer of carding, or carder and spinner or superintendent of small mill. At present employed as carder in large mill and am giving satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 248.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder and spinner. 20 years' experience as overseer and superintendent. Good references. Address No. 249.

WANT position as manager or superintendent. Have had long experience and can get results. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 250.

## Bradford Soluble Grease



UNEXCELLED as a softening agent in the finishing of Cotton Fabric. Used extensively both by finishers of colored goods and bleachers in finish of white fabrics. Any degree of "softness" may be obtained by the proper use of this article. A neutral preparation. Write for recipe for finishing.

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# Want Department

## Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell, the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford a good medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills.

## Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

## Weavers Wanted.

Wanted at once denim weavers. Good prices and steady work. None but first-class weavers need apply. Hamilton Carhartt Cotton Mill, Rock Hill, S. C.

## Mechanic Wanted.

Want mill machinist with family of mill help. Wages \$2.00 per day. H. L. Holden, Supt. Rocky Mount Mills, Rocky Mount, N. C.

## Weavers Wanted.

Wanted at once, weavers on Crompton & Knowles looms. Good weavers make from \$9.00 to \$14.00 per week. Can also use doffers, spinners, spoolers and card room help. Griffin Mfg. Co. Griffin, Ga.

## Jacquard Fixer Wanted.

Want one jacquard loom fixer. Can also use operator for American warp drawing machine. Address No. 1049, care Textile Bulletin.

## HELP WANTED.

We have just thrown out all our old mules and installed ring spinning and can use several good families of spinners, doffers and spooler hands. Families considering making a change will do well to investigate this place, especially if they want a quiet village to live in. Best water and healthiest town in Georgia.

Apply to W. O. Tallent, Supt., Aldora Mills, Barnesville, Ga.

## Machinery For Sale.

10,000 McMullen Spindles.  
10,000 Rhodes-Chandler Separators.  
Can be purchased at the right price. Address Box 1679, Atlanta, Ga.

## Harness Repairer Wanted.

Want first class harness repairer for ten days to two weeks. Good pay to competent man. Banna Mfg. Co., Goldville, S. C.

## Card Grinder Wanted.

Want one good card grinder for 19 cards, drawing and pickers. Pay \$1.50. C. H. Hammonds, Overseer Carding, Fidelity Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Have had wide experience and am giving satisfaction on present job but want larger position. Age 32. Married. Good references. Address No. 188.

WANT position as carder and spinner on night or day run. Have filled present position as carder and spinner for five years. Can furnish good references and get quality and quantity. Address No. 189.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience and am now employed, but prefer to change. Can furnish good references both for ability and character. Address No. 190.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and can give satisfaction. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 191.

WANT position as engineer and machinist. 17 years experience and best of references. Have family of mill help. Address No. 192.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or plain weaving mill. Now employed, but wish to change. Age 36. Married. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 193.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on both white and colored goods and can furnish first-class references. Address No. 194.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in large mill or carder and spinner in small mill. Experienced on both white and colored work and both weaving and hosiery yarns. Age 3. Married. Good references. Address No. 195.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 36 years old, married, strictly sober and good manager of help. Six years experience as overseer in good mill. Good references from former employers. Address No. 190.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 25 years experience in card room. Now employed and can furnish good references. 38 years old. Married. Address No. 197.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 12 years experience and can handle any size room on white work. Good references. Address No. 198.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience and held last position four years. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 199.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed in large mill but wish to change. Long experience and also graduate of International Correspondence School. Age 29. Married. Strictly sober. Address No. 200.

WANT position of superintendent or manager. Now acting as manager of Southern mill. Experience on all goods from osnaburgs to fine lawns, also yarns white and colored, carded and combed, from 6's to 120's. Expert cotton classer and experienced buyer. Address No. 201.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Now employed and have had long experience. Age 38. Married. Can furnish good references. Address No. 202.

WANT position as superintendent of plain weaving or yarn mill. Prefer mill in South Carolina. Now employed out wish to change. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 203.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. 20 years experience on both colored and white work. Age 41. Married. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 204.

WANT position as superintendent of your mill or carder and spinner. Have had long experience and can furnish first class references, both as to ability and character. Address No. 205.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have 10 years experience on No. 20's to 100's. Familiar with twistors and winding. Age 31. Married. Best of references. Address No. 206.

WANT position as superintendent. Am experienced, high class, carder and spinner and superintendent of 17 years experience in Southern mills. Now employed in first class mill but am open for engagement at not less than \$100 Experience on all grades of cotton from colored raw stock to long

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staple. Also both hosiery, weaving yarns and waste yarns. Can save the amount of his wages by proper setting of his pickers and cards. Good references. Address No. 207.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine numbers and can furnish best of references. Address No. 208.

WANT position as carder. Can handle room with combers. 30 years old. Married. 10 years in card room. 3 years as overseer. Can furnish good references. Address No. 209.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Experienced on both coarse and fine numbers and have filled position in large mill. Good reference. Address No. 210.

WANT position as superintendent of 10,000 to 15,000 spindle weaving or yarn mill. Practical man experienced on both white and colored work. At present superintendent of smaller mill on dress gingham. Fine references. Address No. 211.

WANT position as overseer of weaving on white work. Now employed on colored work and giving satisfaction but prefer to change. Good references. Address No. 212.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have good experience and can furnish satisfactory references, both as to character and ability. Address No. 213.

WANT position as superintendent or superintendent and manager of either yarn or plain cloth mill. Now running fine hosiery yarn mill. Competent and reliable. Address No. 214.

WANT position as overseer of carding or carder and spinner. Age 42. Strictly sober. Careful watcher of small things. Experienced on 6s to 50s. Address No. 215.

WANT position as bleacher, starcher and finisher. Experienced on lawns, pongees, voiles, poplins, sheeting and towels. Also bleaching colors and stripes in shirting and dress goods. 20 years' experience. Satisfactory references. Address No. 216.

(Continued on next page)



WANT position as overseer of spinning and twisting. 12 years' experience as overseer and can furnish the best of references. Now employed, but wish to change. Address No. 217.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning in large mill. Experience on both long and short staples and yarns from 2's to 100's. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 218.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 36 years old. Married. Can furnish best of references. Now employed in large mill but wish to change. Address No. 219.

WANT position as carder in large mill or superintendent of any size mill. Experience on fine ginghams, plain goods and yarns. Have experience as designer. Address No. 220.

HIGH GRADE CARDER wishes to make a change. Now overseer of card room. Could come on reasonable notice. Have had 25 years' experience in card room. 10 years as overseer in good mills. Good references from my present employer, and others. 38 years of age. Have a family. Am strictly sober. Have a successful record of my past positions. Address No. 221.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Graduate of textile school but have also had long experience in mill. Would accept office position. Address No. 222.

WANT position as superintendent. Have filled position in both large and small mill and can give satisfaction. Am also competent to act as manager. Address No. 223.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed but wish to change. Have had good experience on both white and colored goods and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 224.

WANT—Positions as spinner in large mill or supt. of yarn mill. Have long experience and am now employed. Address No. 225.

WANT — Position as manager. Now employed but wish to change. Experienced on all lines of goods including large shirting. Good references. Address No. 226.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. 111 years' experience as overseer of weaving on plain. Draper and fancy looms. Age 38. Sober. Good references as to ability and character. Address No. 227.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed. Sober and a good manager of help. Satisfaction guaranteed on any kind of loom or goods. Will start on small pay. Address No. 228.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience as overseer and can furnish good references as to character and ability. Can come on short notice. Address No. 229.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have long experience as overseer on all grades of work. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 230.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner at not less than \$3.50. Experienced on white and colored work, both fine and coarse. 2 years as superintendent. 10 years as overseer. Strictly sober, good references. Address No. 231.

WANT position as superintendent in spinning and weaving mill—either white or colored work. Thoroughly understand carding, spinning and weaving. Would accept large weave room at right salary. Married, age 38. Can furnish good references from past and present employers. Address No. 232.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Young man, long experience on most makes of looms all classes of goods. Good manager of help, strictly sober. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 233.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Married. Age 48. Had 25 years' experience as overseer and superintendent. Can handle either weaving or spinning mill. Furnish good references. Address No. 234.

WANT position as superintendent. 12 years as overseer of weaving and assistant superintendent. Capable and qualified to run a mill successfully. Can furnish excellent references. Address No. 234.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner in North Carolina. 20 years' experience. Married. Sober and attend strictly to business. Good references. Address No. 235.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 24 years' experience in mill work and am now overseer of carding. 32 years old. Married. Good recommendation. Can change on short notice. Address No. 236.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Would accept position as second hand in large room. Now employed but wish to change. Can furnish references. Address No. 237.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill or carder and spinner in large mill. Now employed but want larger job. Can give present employers as reference. Address No. 238.

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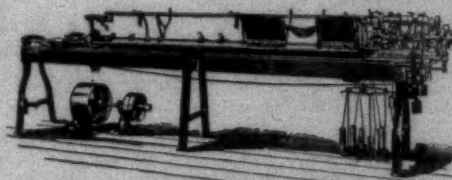
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5. Completely extinguishing the Fire, or
6. Holding it in check until the firemen arrive.



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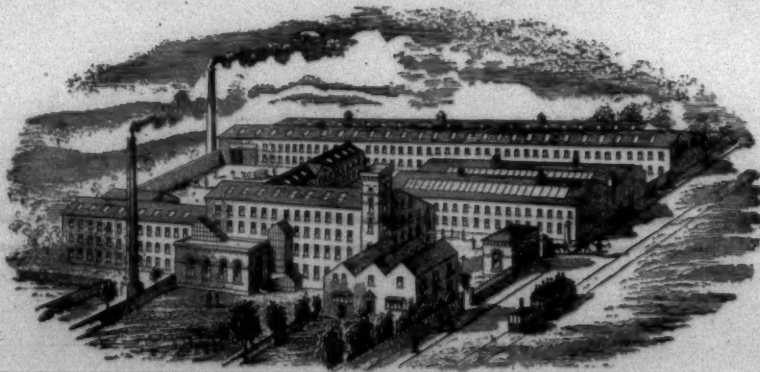
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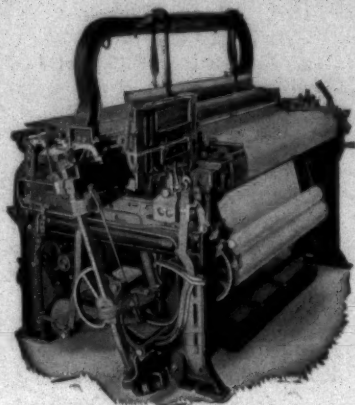
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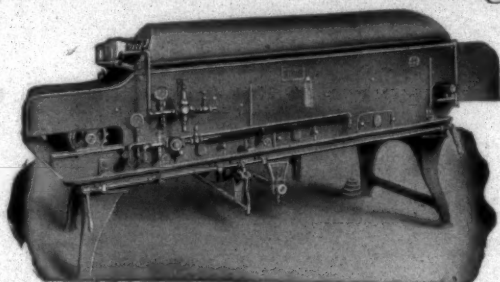
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